

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



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DP/PROJECTS/7352

ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP/UNCDF ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

IPF: (1992-96) \$ 27 000 000

(CAF/91/C01)-(CAF/91/002) - Support to Rural Self-help Development Activities

Date of approval by the AC: ^{1/}	2 September 1992
Expected duration:	54 months
Proposed executing agency:	United Nations
Government implementing agency:	Community Development
Proposed UNDP contribution:	\$1 168 800 Source of funds: IPF
Proposed UNCDF contribution:	\$1 098 800 Source of funds: General Resources
Government cost sharing:	\$ 455 800

Project background

Much of rural society in Central African Republic remains outside the modern monetised economy; and a basic element in the country's rural sector strategy involves integrating rural populations into the modern sector as both producers and consumers. The Government's objectives in the rural sector emphasize, the promotion of productive activities, improvement of health conditions and strengthening of rural capacity for self-development.

In 1983, UNCDF and UNDP initiated a joint project whose objectives were to strengthen Community Development Institutions, training and field interventions. This was followed in 1986, by a successor project (CAF/82/C06 - CAF/86/008) which gave particular importance to assisting rural communities in meeting priority needs. The project focused on creating village self-help activities on the basis of the people's participation in the following domains: promotion of income generating activities; improvement of agriculture and stock farming activities; housing and environment; as well as the strengthening of the Government's Social Affairs Department. An independent evaluation in December 1990), while noting the positive impact and the proven financial viability of the project activities initiated, recommended a continuation of the assistance. It seeks to: (1) consolidate achievements; (2) strengthen the following actions which did not receive the requisite attention: (a) promotion of women's activities and also primary health actions; (b) savings and credit based on income generated by communities' socio-economic activities.

Description of project

The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) create 100 new self-development and self-supporting activities at the community level; (b) attach 34 pharmacies with, and 11 pharmacies without health post; (c) establish 40 shops selling goods in everyday use,

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10 warehouses for construction materials, four mills for grinding cassava and millet and a pharmaceutical supply centre at Alindao, covering the Basse-Kotto prefecture; (d) utilize resources generated by those activities to finance other community level activities, grant loans to individuals and create about 240 productive jobs for running the new activities; (e) render Village Development Committees (CVD) that have been assisted by the previous project (51 CVDs operating 53 community level activities) completely independent of the project so as to continue to operate profitably the original activities and finance additional activities without further assistance; (f) enable rural women to benefit by the creation of income generating activities (at community or individual level) such as soap manufacturing, vegetable oil production, market gardening, small animal raising, etc.; and (g) execute the project in the same two prefectures as the project (CAF/82/C06) - (CAF/86/008) Ouham and Basse-Kotto covering all nine sub-prefectures, instead of just seven in the past. By adding 100 to the existing 54 community-level activities, the project is expected to benefit directly a considerably larger number of people.

The methodology will be the same as in the past; action-training-monitoring. A concrete and directly relevant action related to the improvement of health or living conditions, or to reducing fatigue caused by poor working conditions, especially among women, will act as a focus of self-development work. Training will be provided to ensure that the direct beneficiaries eventually take over running the activity and are capable to plan and undertake further activities by themselves. For a certain period, the project will monitor developments while withdrawing gradually from all direct involvement.

The project will have three main components: (1) implementation of self-development activities; (2) support to activities specifically designed to benefit women; and (3) support to saving and loan schemes.

Inputs

UNDP will provide a CTA (24 man-months), two UNVs (96 man-months), a national expert, national support staff; training; subcontracts and consultants to reinforce the national team following withdrawal of the CTA. UNCDF will supply building materials and other equipment, O and M, local skilled labour, working capital for credit activities. The Government will provide a national director, 35 Community Development agents/officers and premises and part of the O and M costs. Beneficiaries will provide labour, local construction materials and start-up capital.

Financial data

	<u>Government</u>	<u>Pop.</u>	<u>UNDP</u>	<u>UNCDF</u>
Personnel	317 600	-	493 900	-
Training	-	-	268 800	-
Consultancies/Subcontracts	-	-	137 500	100 000
Equipment(expendable)	-	-	58 000	49 000
Equipment(non-expendable)	-	-	31 000	21 000
Construction materials	-	213 500	-	379 300
Revolving Fund	-	110 400	-	130 000
Vehicles	-	-	-	48 600
Missions(Eval. Form.Supervision)	-	-	128 000	60 000
O & M	70 000	-	5 600	216 000
Support Costs,Cont. premises	68 200	-	46 000	94 600
Total	<u>455 800</u>	<u>323 900</u>	<u>1 168 800</u>	<u>1 098 800</u>

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
EGYPT

IPF: (1992-96) \$39 400 000

(EGY/91/020) - People's Assembly Information and Decision Support System

Date of approval by the AC: ^{1/}	9 September 1992
Expected duration:	Three years
Proposed executing agency:	Government
Government implementing agency:	People's Assembly
Proposed UNDP contribution:	\$2 000 000
Total UNDP budget:	\$2 000 000
	Source of funds: IPF

Project background

The dramatic changes underway in Egypt have highlighted the need for the legislative branch of the Government to be able to make effective and timely decisions regarding national policy. To this end, it is critical that the People's Assembly (Parliament) has the capacity to assess diverse and complicated issues and has the capability to gather information/data from a myriad of sources and on a multitude of topics. This capacity does not exist at present; and Parliament members have long found the manual retrieval system extremely cumbersome to have access to, or to trace details of, legislative items and to monitor plans and activities of the executive branch.

In order to facilitate increased democratization within Egypt, this further access must be expanded to opposition parties and to the press which also need greater access to Parliament activities and decision-making. To this end, the Government requested UNDP assistance under the present approval.

^{1/} This Fact Sheet reflects the status of the project formulation framework at the time it was approved by the Action Committee; modifications to the project/revision may have occurred subsequently.

Description of project

The development objectives of the project are to: (a) rationalize the legislative process; (b) improve the control and follow-up of development plans and budgets; and (c) enhance the performance of the People's Assembly.

The immediate objective of the project is to create an effective interactive information service and decision support tool to provide Members of the People's Assembly, Speaker of the People's Assembly, Special Parliamentary Standing Committees, political groups, researchers and the press with their information needs.

Inputs

UNDP will provide for international consultancies (20 man-months) in field of design and enquiry, decision-support and scenario-formulation analysis, and national consultancies, (60 man-months) for general design, implementation processes and database integration; a subcontract for system software and software application; general training for Parliament members and their staff as well as basic training to upgrade technical skills on acquired hardware and basic software; and equipment including a communication controller system, AS/400 financial and administrative system, workstations and terminals.

Financial data

	\$
Personnel	400 000
Subcontract	850 000
Training	350 000
Equipment	400 000
Total	<u>2 000 000</u>

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ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNCDF/UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF GUINEA BISSAU

IPF: (1992-96) \$1 783 800

(GBS/90/C01) - Water Supply and Sanitation in the Regions of Oio Gabu

DEPT.

Date of approval by the AC: ^{1/}	9 September 1992
Expected duration:	Four years
Proposed executing agency:	United Nations
Government implementing agency:	Directorate of Water Resources (Secretariat for Natural Resources)
Proposed UNCDF contribution:	\$ 5 158 800 Source of funds: General Resources
Proposed UNDP contribution:	\$ 1 783 800 Source of funds: IPF
Government cost sharing:	\$ 24 200
Total UNDP budget:	\$ 6 942 600

Project background

A first intervention of UNDP and UNCDF in the water sector of Guinea Bissau allowed for the preparation of a Master Plan for the Development of Water Resources and Sanitation (GBS/87/002), the creation of a regional drilling base in Gabú, and the construction of 259 boreholes and 178 wells in the region of Gabú (GBS/83/C01, with technical assistance provided by GBS/87/002). The Master Plan aims to improve the quality and sustainability of basic water supply, by defining the objectives and orientations for the sectoral policy for water resources. The present project was identified by the Master Plan and will build on the experience already acquired by all partners: Directorate of Water Resources, regional base in Gabú (now transformed into a public company - ENAFUR), UNDES (ex-DTCD), UNCDF and UNDP.

The regions of Oio (5400 km², 177,500 inhabitants) and Gabú (9,150 km², 115,000 inhabitants) are mainly agriculture-oriented. With 160 water points, the region of Oio has a very low coverage of water needs (17 percent) compared to the average for the rest of the country (47 percent). In the region of Gabú, 60 boreholes constructed by the precedent project are sand-plugged and another 20 which had been identified could not be constructed because of lack of appropriate equipment. In both regions, latrines are rare and hygiene is limited; and in Guinea-Bissau, water-borne diseases are responsible for 75 percent of communicable diseases and over 50 percent of deaths with infant mortality estimated at 15 percent.

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Description of project

The project which is designed to improve the quality and quantity of domestic water-supply for approximately 120,000 inhabitants of both regions, comprises three components. Project activities will include: (a) construction of 380 boreholes (300 in the region of Oio and 80 in the region of Gabú), equipped with handpumps and the setting up of a system for the maintenance and management of the water points at the village level; (b) construction of 750 municipal and family sanitary infrastructures (latrines, showers, watering places etc.); and (c) sensitisation, training and mobilisation of national partners (beneficiaries, Directorate for Water Resources, ENAFUR) for managing the construction and equipment of the boreholes and sanitation infrastructures, as well as their maintenance.

The construction of boreholes will be preceded by socio-economic, hydrogeological and geophysical studies in order to determine appropriate locations. Likewise, preliminary studies by an anthropologist and a sanitation engineer will permit the better understanding of habits and customs of the various ethnic groups so as to design the sanitation infrastructures accordingly. As main users of domestic water, women will play a special role in the implementation of the project and in the maintenance system.

Inputs

UNCDF will provide two sub-contracts with ENAFUR for borehole construction and handpump installation, one local sub-contract with an international NGO for sensitisation and community development in relation to project activities, local subcontracts for construction of sanitation infrastructures, as well as a project office in Bissora (Oio); miscellaneous studies/missions; and nine vehicles and their operating costs, as well as scientific/office equipment.

UNDP will finance the cost of technical assistance, consisting of a CTA/hydrogeologist, and a UNV sanitation engineer (48 work-months) a driller, a mechanic and a UNV for logistics/equipment management (24 work-months), a geophysicist (12 work-months), 26 work-months of consultancies (drilling, geophysician, sanitation engineer, anthropologist, epidemiologist, socio-economist); training; administrative support to and operation costs of the project Unit.

The Government will provide a national team of 11 professionals and thus support staff, the salaries and allowances to ENAFUR staff during their first year of operation, and the space for office construction.

The beneficiaries will set up management committees for boreholes and sanitation infrastructures, host the drilling personnel and participate in the excavation of pits for storage of borehole mud as well as sanitation pits.

Financial data

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	<u>UNCDF</u>	<u>UNDP</u>
Personnel	-	1 532 800
Missions	277 000	-
Subcontract	3 042 400	-
Training	-	80 000
Equipment	1 079 000	-
Miscellaneous	-	171 000
Contingencies	372 000	-
Support Costs	388 400	-
Total	<u>5 158 800</u>	<u>1 783 800</u>

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ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
CHINA

IPF:(1992-96) \$176 600 000
(CPR/91/434) - Iodine Deficiency Disorders Programme

Date of approval by the AC:^{1/}
Expected duration:
Proposed executing agency:

23 September 1992
Four years

Government (China International Centre for
Economic and Technical Exchanges (CICETE)
in association with World Health
Organization (WHO)

Government implementing agencies:

Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of
Light Industry, UNICEF

Proposed UNDP contribution:
Government UNICEF contribution:
Proposed WHO contribution:
Total programme budget:

\$1 295 500 Source of funds: IPF
\$ 576 100
\$ 89 400
\$1 961 000

DEPT.

Project background

Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD) are the leading cause of intellectual handicap in the world. Worldwide, it is estimated that 1 billion people live in iodine deficient areas. Of these, four hundred million live in China. IDD cause a variety of adverse effects on health including: endemic goitre; hypothyroidism; an increased stillbirth and neonatal death rate; increased infant mortality; reproductive failure; and depressed intellectual functioning (an I.Q. deficit of 10 to 15 points) among otherwise "normal" children. The most severe effects of IDD are endemic cretinism with irreversible mental deficiency, deaf-mutism and spastic diplegia. IDD's serious impact on human development makes it an important national development issue. Interest in IDD has been heightened by the 1990 World Summit for Children and the 1991 Montreal Conference on Micronutrient Malnutrition. The World Summit adopted the goal of eliminating IDD globally by the year 2000 which was endorsed by senior Chinese delegation to the meeting.

Although IDD has historically been a huge problem in China, large-scale efforts to control IDD started only in 1979 when the State Council adopted the first policy document on IDD entitled "Tentative Administration Methods for Iodization of Salt to Control IDD" prepared jointly by the Ministries of Public Health, Light Industry, Finance and Commerce. In 1988, MOPH reported that 16 of the 29 provinces had reached national IDD control standards. Many of the 13 provinces which did not achieve IDD control include the most remote and mountainous areas of the country. However, recent data from a China-Australia Technical Cooperation Project indicates that IDD is more prevalent than originally believed

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because the national criteria for IDD control has been less sophisticated and sensitive than international criteria. The exact status of IDD in China will not be known until the criteria is revised and an adequate surveillance system exists. To pursue advocacy for IDD control, make interventions to control IDD (iodation of salt/oil and health education/communication), survey and evaluate the IDD control programme, and apply R & D to support IDD control efforts, the Government requested UNDP assistance under the present approval.

Description of project

The long-term objective of the project is to eliminate IDD in China by the year 2000.

The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) increase the recognition of policy makers that IDD is a national development issue requiring additional support; (b) improve the management of IDD control programmes at national, provincial, prefectural and local levels; (c) develop the capacity of salt industry to provide iodated salt, particularly to severe IDD areas; (d) increase the awareness among target population of the effects of IDD and preventive measures; (e) establish a system of network of provincial surveillance systems for IDD monitoring; and (f) improve the research capacity, particularly on operational components of IDD control.

Project activities will cover nine provinces identified by the Government as priority areas for IDD control on the basis of specific criteria. The project will initially, start with interventions in four provinces in 1993 with five more provinces being included in 1994 when more experience is gained and UNICEF general funds become available. It is hoped that the advocacy meeting scheduled for 1993 will attract additional funding which will allow expansion of project activities particularly at township/village level.

To ensure effective coordination and management, a programme management structure which will include a Programme Steering Committee and a Programme Coordination Committee will be instituted. The Programme Steering Committee will be an inter-ministerial policy body which will monitor and oversee progress in the implementation of the IDD control programme. The responsibility for ensuring coordination between various programme components will lie with the Programme Coordination Committee.

Inputs

UNDP will provide approximately 22 work-months of international consultants; a subcontract for 12 two-week overseas training workshops for central level programme component directors; 25 seven-ten day study tours for provincial leaders, personnel from the salt industry and from MOPH; provincial and prefecture/county level training courses and workshops; laboratory and computer equipment for provincial laboratories and for programme management centers as well as equipment to enhance programme management at the central level.

Financial data

	\$
Personnel	283 500
Subcontract	200 000
Training	461 500
Equipment	310 500
Miscellaneous	40 000
Total	<u>1 295 500</u>

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
CHINA

IPF:(1992-96) \$176 600 000
(CPR/91/475) - Key Studies Development Project



Date of approval by the AC:^{1/}

Expected duration:

Proposed executing agency:

Government implementing agency:

Proposed UNDP contribution:

Total UNDP budget:

23 September 1992

Four and one-half years

Government (China International Centre for
Economic and Technology Commission (SSTC))
Science and Technology Bureau of the State
Planning Commission

\$ 1 062 000

Source of funds: IPF

\$ 1 062 000

Project background

Over the past 40 years, the science and technology system in China has undergone dramatic changes and growth in response to both changing needs and also as a reflection of changes in ideology. The Government of China, in its continuing efforts to reform the S&T sector and to introduce changes in the environment within which S&T activities are carried out, has initiated a National Key Studies Development Programme with financial support from the World Bank. This Programme will upgrade the physical facilities, supply a demonstration computing network facility, and provide training for researchers. UNDP has been requested to provide technical assistance to strengthen managerial capacities to implement the above-mentioned Programme and to develop pilot schemes of research management which will lead to a significantly improved impact of the activities of the selected laboratories. UNDP will also assist with the design and testing of the demonstration computer network facility.

Description of project

The project will support the Government of China's decision to reform the management of science and technology, increase the output of well trained scientific researchers, strengthen research management at both the national and laboratory level, promote linkages between research and production, and encourage scientific cooperation across institutional and national boundaries.

To these ends the project will support: (a) the development of a pilot laboratory management programme to assist seven laboratories to experiment with measures to improve management efficiency and the quality of research and training; (b) the establishment of an advisory group of Chinese and foreign experts that would provide continuing, high quality scientific, management and policy advice to key agencies; (c) the design and testing of a

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demonstration computer network that would link two universities and several Chinese Academy of Science institutes; and (d) the increased flows of technology between research and production.

The project is consonant with CP3 principles and objectives. It is at the heart of an area designated as highest priority by the Government. The need for external expertise is clear and in line with UNDP's mandate and comparative advantages. The importance of the Programme Advisory Group (PAG) is that it will support for the overall policy guidance and implementation oversight for a complex, multi-faceted programme thus strengthening implementation and policy review capacity of the Chinese members of the PAG. The PAG will provide advice directly to the Chinese scientific system at the laboratory, institute or university, and commission level. The project which is concerned both with research management reform is also consistent with the growing emphasis of UNDP activities in China, as reflected in the recent policy report of Technology for Development in China: New Challenges for UNDP, in support of technology commercialization and transfer.

This project is aimed both at the policy and planning as well as the laboratory level. UNDP also has a project in the pipeline proposed specifically to address the issues related to commercialize the technology being developed in university laboratories. Linkage with a large National Programme, which is partly supported by World Bank IDA credit, allows access to this important area, which will be difficult through a purely stand-alone project. The leverage thus obtained and therefore the impact of the assistance will be thereby greatly enhanced.

Inputs

UNDP will provide 70 work-months of international consultants, 35 work-months of personnel training; and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

	\$
Personnel	790 000
Training	270 000
Miscellaneous	2 000
Total	<u>1 062 000</u>

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